DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

In the 24th Regiment N. C. Troops on the 16th, 17th and 18th of June, 1864.:

Field and staff—None.

Co A—Wounded, sergt Joel P Sweaney in arm, privates Caleb C Wright severe in hip, William Moore severe in thigh, Jasper Humphreys severe in hand, John Wiatt in side. Missing, sergt Richard T Ramsey, privates Barnett Read, (wounded) George W Davis, (wounded) Thomas Huggins, Ancil Freeman, Jno Dillehay, Alexander Beasley, Marion Day, Barlett Bowles, Green Cash, (wounded.)

Co B—Wounded, private Duncan Parker severe in side, James N Canaday severe in wrist, Jas M Pearce severe in hand. Missing, sergt Lewis Pettaway, privates Calvin M Alphin, John Canaday, John Eubanks, Durant Foster, Vulcan Frazill, Martin V Humphrey, John P Jones, Reddin Kellum, Gaston Morton, Wm H Morton, Berry Parker, Oliver E Pittman.

Co C—Killed, private Ruffin Bailey. Wounded, privates John H Durham in head, John Carrol severe in head, Jas K Farrell severe in arm, Wesley Farrel severe in shoulder, Rufus D Wall in arm, Israel Walter severe in hand; Missing, lieut Harris Earp, sergt Furney G Young, sergt Wm B Joonson, corpl Jacob T Adams, privates James T Carroll, James T Griffin, Caswell Hocut, George W Hinton, Malachi Hinton, Joseph L Johnson, John R Wall.

Co D—Killed, privates A Markham. Wounded, lieut Nathaniel M Wright severe in neck, corpl Geo S Motley severe in neck, private Wesley Rich in breast. Missing, sergt Thos J Hamill, sergt Arthur Alston, privates Gideon Alston, John Lucas, Joel Lucas, W D Lowe, John L Lowe, Crawford Futrell, Buckley Walker, Wesley Savage, George Ellis, Wm R Suitt, Thos Gautney.

Co E—Wounded, privates Wm B Britt severe in face and shoulder, Isham Taylor in head. Missing, sergt Bold R Hood, Riley Davis, Calvin Edwards, John H Lee, James M Shirley, Benj Grant.

Co F—Killed, private Charles W Gainess. Wounded, privates David J Godwin severe in wrist. Missing, sergt Miles C Autrey, segt Daniel B Bath, corpl Stephen H Johnson, privates Wiley D Averitt, John Averitt, Jonathan H Averitt, Angus Bain, Green H Baucom, Isaac C Beard, Jonathan M Britt, Noah Cashwell, George A Dowsing, Marcel Edge, Sanders Cashwell, John H Fort, John A W Hall, Hardy Jones, Hargis Jones, Lawrence M Ward, Aaron W Ward.

Co G—Wounded, sergt Patrick D Brown severe in leg, sergt Jas W Regan in hand, private Robert G McNair in side. Missing, privates Neill A Campbell, Hector Biggs, Zorobabel Wilson.

Co H—Wounded, lieut George W Rogers in shoulder, privates Bartlett Y Jones severe in hand, Thomas B Hargis in hand, Johnson Norris in side, John M Thaxton in arm. Missing, sergt Reuben Long, (wounded) corpl Reuben J Woody, Jesse A Lunsford, privates Thos W Wilburn, Francis M Woody, Joseph P Wood, Edward J Tuck, John T Ford, Geo H Chandler, Wm M Neighbors.

Co I—Wounded corpl Burrell W Hodges in shoulder, privates Sir W Stewart mortal, since died, Davis L Flowers severe in hand and thigh, Lovett Ennis severe in head, Josephus Johnson severe in neck, Jackson Barber severe in hand, James H Norris, sen., in hand, Jas Stewart severe in hand, Henry Lee severe in hand, Angus Stancill severe in head, Micah R Barber severe in hand.

Co K—Killed, private Troy Parish. Wounded, capt Janadius H Baker in neck, corpl Gains Cheves in shoulder, privates William Woodruff severe in head, Paul Pearce in hand, Augustus P Young severe in face, Richard Medley in knee, John Parks in thigh, Bryant Freeman in leg. Missing, privates Henry Harris, Joseph Moye, Lorenzo L Dameron, Martin V Reid, Thos W Beddingfield.

RECAPITULATION.—Killed 4, wounded 49, missing 92. O. D. COOKE,
Ad'jt 24th Reg't N. C. T.

List of casualties in 56th N. C. T., Lt. Col. G. G Luke commanding, from the 17th to 19th of June, 1863.

Field and Staff, killed none, wounded Major John W Graham arm.

Co. A, Lt T P Savells commd'g—Killed, Sam Mercer. Wounded, Lt Thos P Savells arm, Sergt L Berry thigh severe, M Forbes side, Peter Moore hips mortally, D Baker abdomen mortally, J C Hughes shoulder, G W Kugkendall hand, Wm Gallop hand, C G Sawyer forehead.

Co. B, Capt F N Roberts commd'g—Killed, Capt F N Roberts. Wounded, sergt L Hurst thigh, corpl Homes hand, J W Hudson wounded and missing, E T Gardner shoulder, B C Johnson hip severe, B F Kendrick nose, H Ossery arm painfully, C Culbreth hand, O Jackson arm severe, H Godwin body, Joel Barefoot body, D Vann neck. Missing, W L Brown, Wm Bowden, F Wood, J D Blizzard, L S Tart.

Co. C, Lt S F McMeely Co K commd'g—Killed, Henry Harris and W E Markham.—Wounded, J M Brothers breats mortally, W R Brown arm, G Bowers finger, N B Jones leg, B F McDaniel head, W M Temple hand, sergt Persse bowels, J W Barnett head, L A Bumgarner arm.

Co. D, Capt R D Graham commd'g—Killed, none. Wounded, Lt J B Coggins arm and side severe, W T Gillis cheek, J D McKee wrist, Frank Roberts head painfully, Wm Cole thigh. Missing, James Berry.

Co. E, Lt K J Rhodes commd'g—Killed none. Wounded, 2d Lt McDougald hip severe, W L Markham hand, J J Warrick face, W Garner neck. Missing, J W Lawrence and L Futrell.

Co. F, 2d Lt A R Grigg commd'g—Killed, J P Crowder and N Phillips. Wounded, sergt A J London hand, L H Eskridge shoulder severe, Jas Bedford side severe, R P Pryor head, W J Carter leg, S A Crowder leg, Cohn Crowder side, J B Suttle hand. Missing, J W Lindsey, S K Moore, A G Moore, J W Revel, E G Newton.

Co. G, Capt O P Mills commd'g—Killed, none. Wounded, sergt A Taber mouth severe, W A Connelly shoulder, L A McNeill leg, W L Osborne shoulder, C Pace leg.

Co. H, Capt W G Graves commd'—Killed, none. Wounded, James Dunnavant shoulder, Abraham Woods thigh, sergt F Montague side mortally. Missing, Silas Smith and S Dogonhart.

Co. I, Capt L Harrill commd'g, Killed—none. Wounded, corpl G W Biggerstaff chest severe, J A Bolton shoulder, severe, J B Harrell shoulder severe, J M M Price hip, G W Price foot, J B Robbins arm flesh wound.

Co. K, Capt F R Alexander commd'g—Killed, none. Wounded, capt F R Alexander stomach mortally, (since dead,) B D Brown head, J M Brown hand, F Cashion hand W Cashion hand, M Cornelius leg, W B Osborne head.

RECAPITULATION—Officers killed 1, wounded 5, men killed 5, wounded 64, missing 15. Total 90. C. M. PAYNE, Lt. Co. K.,
Acting Adjutant.

ESCAPE OF MAJOR GEN. FRANKLIN.—We regret to hear of the escape of Major General Franklin, as his capture would have enabled our Government to exchange him for some one of our Generals now in the hands of the enemy. We understand he was placed in charge of an officer and two men, who laid down and slept while Franklin deliberately walked off. Too much whiskey was probably the cause of this negligence.

Brigadier General Tyler and staff escaped to Baltimore.

OBITUARIES.

Killed instantly, in one of the late battles in Virginia, JOHN H. LONG, a member of the 32nd Regiment, N. C. T. He participated in several of the hard fought battles in Virginia and elsewhere, and did his duty nobly. No braver heart has ceased its life's pulsation; no purer spirit has fled from earth to heaven; no greater sacrifice has been made upon the altar of our country. Yet it is a sweet thought, a blessed consolation to the bereft, to have the assurance that he has gone to that celestial mansion where sorrow is never known. His body was laid in the cold earth where he won his laurels and where he so nobly gave up his life in defence of his country. No tombstone marks his place of rest; no flowers gently bloom around his grave; no loved one is there to sing a sad low requiem over his reposing form; yet the gentle breezes wafts a heaving sigh to the grave of that loved one, and whispers "thou art not forgotten." Weep not dear friends, for when life is over a sweet reunion and the joys of everlasting friendship shall bless us in heaven.

A LADY FRIEND.

Killed instantly, in one of the late battles in Virginia, JOHN L. JOHNSON, son of Mrs. Martha Johnson, of Chatham county, N. C. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and belonged to the 35th Regiment, N. C. T. O, cruel death, thou hast robbed a happy home of an idolized son and brother. But love has no ties that death cannot sever. O, what a change there must have been when thy gentle spirit was taken from the field of strife, and wafted home to glory where bright angels welcomed you in. Dearest friend, how we miss you. My heart throbs with deep emotion to think thy face no more I'll see, for the tomb now holds the priceless treasure, and there

Green trees shall wave above thee,
That dread no wintry snow;
Meek flowers that learned to love thee,
Around thy grave shall blow.
And faithful hearts and tender
Full oft shall linger nigh,
Their tribute tear to render,
And learn of thee to die. L.

New Advertisements.

PERSON COUNTY.

WE are authorized and requested to announce A. R. FOUSHEE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, N. C., in August next. july 21-d4t*

Stolen.

FROM THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, Raleigh, on the 22nd of June last, one GOLD THIMBLE, marked A. L., also a pair of Pearl and Jett EARRINGS, with hair encased. Any information left at THIS OFFICE, leading to the recovery of said articles, will be liberally rewarded. july 21-d26t

Craven County.

WE are authorized to announce WM. W. FIFE a candidate to represent Craven County in the next House of Commons. He is opposed to the secession of North Carolina from the Confederacy, and in favor of the re-election of Governor Vance, and an early peace on honorable terms. july 21-1t*

PITT COUNTY.

FOR THE SENATE:
DR. R. E. BLOUNT.
FOR THE COMMONS:
C. PERKINS,
B. G. ALBRITTON.
The above ticket will be voted for by
BY SOLDIERS
AND
CITIZENS.
july 21-td

Bank of North Carolina.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX DOLLARS AND ninety cents on each share of stock in this Bank, has been declared this day, payable to the stockholders (less the tax of ninety cents to the State on each individual share) in *four per cent.* certificates or bonds of the Confederate States, or *one-third less* in Confederate States treasury notes of the *new issue*; payable at the Principal Bank and Branches on the 15th day of August next.

The dividends of the Newbern and Windsor Branches and the Goldsboro' Agency, will be paid at the Principal Bank, and of the Wentworth Agency at Milton. C. DEWEY, Cash'r.
Raleigh July 21st, 1864. tawtd

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR
GRINDING SORGHUM,
YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address
SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad. july 21 2m*

HDQ'RS 28TH N. C. TROOPS, July 4, 1864.

A CARD.

To the Voters of the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga, N. C.:

AS MY NAME IS BEING RUN AT HOME and in the army as a CANDIDATE, at the election in August next, to represent our Senatorial District in the Senate in the next Legislature of North Carolina, it may be proper for me to state my position upon the great questions of war and peace:

I am as strong a peace man as any in the Confederacy, upon the principles of independence of the Confederate States from Yankee rule, their recognition and nationality. As a private citizen, or your representative, I will not vote for any man who I think is not *sound* on the above questions. If elected, I shall do all in my power, through the legal channels, to procure us an honorable peace. I have been in the army over three years; seen as much hard service as any man; never absent from my post of duty on account of wound or sickness, and know well what the soldier has to endure. I know well how we all want peace; and if we will only stand to our posts a little longer, and do our duty, we will soon enjoy that great blessing. God will preserve the just and defend the right.

I am, resp'y, your obd't serv't,
W. H. A. SPEER, Lieut. Colonel.
july 21-1t

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864. VOL. I—No. 151.

GEN. DANIEL G. FOWLE will address the citizens of Raleigh in front of the Court House, on Saturday evening next at 8 o'clock.—One or more of his opponents is expected to reply. july 20-d4t

TO THE VOTERS OF CARTERET AND JONES.

IN compliance with the wishes of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate to represent your Senatorial District in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. If elected, I pledge my entire devotion to your public and personal interest. C. B. ISLER.
july 20-dte

State Journal copy and send bill to the subscriber at Kinston.

$100 REWARD.

MY SERVANT JOE has run away. He left Saturday morning last. I will give the above reward for his apprehension. Joe is about 40 years old, a mulatto, his hair is brown, straight, but disposed to curl—has a slight scar back of his left cheek bone, speaks in a low tone and seldom, slim built, very erect in his carriage, had on when he left a soldier's gray cap, striped homespun shirt, jacket and trowsers. I think he will aim to go to Newbern.
WM. A. BLOUNT,
july 20-d12t

SCYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIGED, AT WILmington, a lot of some four thousand Scythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested, a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.
J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
july 20-d4t

HEADQ'RS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 14, 1864.

In accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, last series, the owners of the following negroes will call at this camp and prove their claims, as required by act of Congress:

List of slaves captured from the enemy in Virginia, forwarded to this Camp by Provost Marshal at Weldon, N. C., July 3rd, 1864.

Jack, slave property of Jno Dotson, Virginia.
Ottoway, property of Jas. Dickman, Petersburg, Va.
Collin, property of Dr. Campbell, Nottaway county, Va.
Godfrey, property of Jno. Lewis, Brunswick county, Va.
Nichols, property of Thos. Hicks, Brunswick county, Va.
Daniel, property of Lawyer Campbell, Nottaway county, Va.
Tom, property of T. R. Britchford, Nottaway county, Va.
William, property of Wm. Beasley, Dinwindie county, Va.
Grief, property of Jno. B. Smith, Charlotte, county, Va.
Lovelace, property of Dr. Saunders, Lunenberg county, Va.
Shadock, property of Dick Watkins, Prince Edward county, Va.
Lizzie, property of Wm. Blunt, Petersburg, Va.
Eady, property of E. Scott, Lunenburg county, Va.
Fanny, property of Adam Finch, Mecklenburg county, Va.
Edward, property of Jno. M. Crattock, Mecklenburg, county, Va.
Sam, property of James Gregory, Mecklenburg, county, Va.
William, property of L. L. Irven, Prince Edward, Va.
Russell, property of James Hatchett, Prince Edward county, Va.
William, property of Ben. Boyse, Dinwidie, county Va.
Charles, property of B. Longest, Dinwidie, county, Va.
Elijah, property of R. W. Purdy, Charlotte county Va.
Wyatt, property of Isaac Overby, Charlotte county, Va.
Harrison, do
Nelson, property of M. A. Roberts, Charlotte county, Va.
Granison, property of H. Ogbern, Brunswick county, Va.
John, property of A. Campbell, Nottaway county, Va.
Patrick, property of J. C. Carrington, Charlotte, county, Va.
Matt, property of T. F. Epps. Nottaway county, Va.
Mike, property of Mrs. Susan Hutcherson, Charlotte county, Va.
Washington, property of R. Beville, Nottaway county Va.,
John, property of H. C. Horthorn, Lunenburg county, Va.
Henry, property of N. Turpin, Mecklenburg county, Va.
Orange, property of N. Turpin, Mecklenburg county, Va.
Banister, property of N. Turpin, Mecklenburg county, Va.
Dick, property of N. Turpin, Mecklenburg county, Va.
Jim, property of Capt. Burton, Mecklenburg county, Va.
Billy, property of J. E. Pollard, King William county, Va.
Sam, property of David Dugger, Mecklenburg county, Va.
Frederick, property of Henry Tucker, Mecklenburg county, Va.
William, property of Peyton R. Burrell, Mecklenburg, county, Va.
Davie, property of Wm. Owen, Prince Edward county, Va.
Edward, property of Dr. Geo. Lewis, King George county, Va.
James, property of Abram Marshall, Lunenburg county, Va.

By order. F. J. HAHR Maj. Com'dg.
C. E. WRIGHT,
july 16-d6t Lieut. and Adjutant.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &C.

By S. A. Harris, Auct'r, Charlotte, N. C.

THE SALE OF MESSRS. ELIAS & COHEN, heretofore advertised, is postponed until Wednesday, the 3d of August, when I will sell, positively, to the highest bidder, a valuable stock of Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries.

The sale will continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of.

To Government Agents, Merchants and Farmers, a rare opportunity is here offered, as many articles will be found amongst the stock worthy the attention of buyers. july 15-oaw-3w.

Change of Business.

DESIRING to open a new assortment of *DRY GOODS* and *GROCERIES*, which we intend to exhibit for sale by the first of September, and will sell either at wholesale or retail, we now offer at private sale our entire stock of Dry Goods, a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Carriage Trimmings, Hoop Iron, Nails, Water Buckets and Tanner's Oil.

—ALSO—

Salt, Rice, Coffee, Sugar, Pepper, Ginger and Spices, of every description, with other articles too numerous to mention.

The above goods we will sell at private sale, to suit purchasers, until the 1st August, when the balance of the stock will positively be sold at Public Auction, as advertised.
ELIAS COHEN.
Charlotte, July 20-oawtd

JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

Candidates' Cards.

CRAVEN COUNTY.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Craven

AT THE SOLICITATIONS OF MANY friends, I offer myself a candidate for re-election to represent the county of Craven in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will serve you to the best of my ability, at all times guarding well your interests. T. H. GASKINS,
june 12-118 dte 1st Lt. Co. B, 67th Regt. N C T

For the Sheriffalty of Craven.—We are authorized to announce, that ALEXANDER C. LATHAM is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, in the county of Craven. may 24-101-dtf.

FOR SHERIFF OF WILSON.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE W. W. BATTS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Wilson county, at the ensuing election.
Joyner's Depot, June 15. 121-tde.

TO THE VOTERS OF CRAVEN COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Senate for the next Term of our Legislature. During the past Term, I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully, and according to my ability. I thank you for the honor you have heretofore done me, and hope to merit your continued confidence and support.
Your Obt Serv't.
june 14 121-dte NATHAN WHITFORD.

SHERIFF OF CATAWBA COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce that JONAS CLINE is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Catawba County in August next. june 27, 1864. dte.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the County of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

Greene County.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Greene County:

AT the solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the county of Greene in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will serve you to the best of my ability; guarding your interests with unswerving fidelity.
J. T. FREEMAN.
Snow Hill, June 27, 1864. 133-dte.
Wilmington Journal and State Journal copy.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE

WE are authorized to announce Col. M. K. CRAWFORD as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne county. jul 2-dte.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide. tul 8-1m ALEX. M. LONG.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace June 3 110 dte.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Davidson County:—We are permitted to announce Col. C. W. Bradshaw, of the 42d Reg't N. C. Troops, as a suitable candidate to represent the people of Davidson County in the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina. Col. Bradshaw has been a faithful soldier in the field for three years in defence of his country; and will as faithfully represent his country's interests in the Legislature, if the people call him to that position. MANY VOTERS.
june 27, 1864. d26t

WAKE COUNTY.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. ju 17-tde-d&w

FOR SHERIFF.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE THOMAS J WHITAKER, a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff for the county of Jones. july 6 23-wtf

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons. ma 10-89-dtw&wte

To the Voters of Warren County, N. C. I respectfully withdraw my name as a candidate for the Legislature. If a merciful Providence shall see fit to restore me to health once more, I prefer to remain in the service until the last gun is fired in defence of Home and Independence, and I desire no greater applause from posterity than to be instrumental of that deed and that deliverance. PLUMMER W. GREEN,
july 13 d2t* Co. E, 1st. Reg't N. C. Cavalry.

BERTIE COUNTY.

WE are authorised to announce Hon. DAVID OUTLAW, the present Senator from Bertie, as a candidate for re-election. He will vote for the re-election of Gov. Vance, and for such measures as in his judgment are calculated to procure a speedy, just and honorable peace, on the basis of Southern Independence. He is, and has been from the beginning, opposed to a Convention, believing it to be a trick, by which North Carolina was to be withdrawn from the Confederacy.

We are also authorised to announce Capt. W. M. SUTTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons. Capt. S. is in favor of Gov. Vance's election, and is a true Southern man. july 13 1864 dte.

Hillsboro N. C. Military Academy.—The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
ma. 17 95-d3m

Alamance County.—We are authorized to announce Gen. JOSEPH S. HOLT as a candidate for the House of Commons from Alamance County. Gen. Holt is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and is in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. He also believes in the right of the people to rule, and in the constant predominance of the civil over the military power. july 16 dte.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. july 14 d6twtd.

CONFEDERATE TICKET FOR GRANVILLE.

FOR THE SENATE:
C. H. K. TAYLOR.
FOR THE COMMONS:
JOHN W. HARGROVE,
E. G. CHEATHAM,
DR. P. P. PEACE.
july 20-dte

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

CANDIDATES FOR THE SENATE:
DR. W. S. COPELAND.
CANDIDATES FOR THE COMMONS:
CAPT. S. T. STANCELL,
LIEUT. W. J. ROGERS.
Election in camp, Thursday, the 28th of July; at home, Thursday, the 4th of August. july 20-dtw&wte

SPLENDID BLOCKAE SHOES.

A SMALL LOT OF FINE SHOES, LATEST style for Ladies and Gentlemen, at a slight advance on importer's prices, at
N. C. BOOKSTORE.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL. Tally-Ho, Granville Co. N. C.

The Fall Session of this School, under the care of T. J. HORNER, assisted by J. H. ROWLAND, commences 3rd Monday in July.

The price of board and tuition is $600 per session. Application for admission should be made in advance. T. J. HORNER.
june 20-124-d18t

Mrs. H. W. Miller.
BOARD

By the Day,	$ 25
" Week,	90
" Month,	280
Meals alone,	224

june 16-dly

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 4½ and 8½ feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by
july 2-135-dtf CREECH & LITCHFORD.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. AND R. S. TUCKER AND W. R. Andrews, have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
june 23 127-dtf

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro'. Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
july 8-140-tf

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,
AND
Commission Merchant,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me. july 14, 1864—d3m.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.
W. W. VASS,
jul 8-dtf Treasurer.

Pitt County.

THE people of Pitt county in Convention assembled, on the 4th July, 1864, nominated the following named gentlemen as candidates to represent them in the next General Assembly of North Carolina:

For the Senate, DR. RICHARD WILLIAMS;
For the Commons, HENRY SHEPPARD, Esq., and DR. JOHN TAFT.

This is a straight-cut *Southern Rights* ticket:—opposed to the wholesale and useless exemption of men who ought to be in the army, and in favor of sustaining the Government in prosecuting the war to an honorable peace, upon the basis of our national independence. We call upon all men who love freedom and cherish the honor of their country, to give it a hearty support at the ensuing election. COMMITTEE.
july 14 dte.

FLAG OF TRUCE LETTERS.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EXCHANGE,
Richmond, Va., July 1st, 1864.

I. All letters to go North by flag of truce must be sent to this office.

2. Each letter must be inclosed in a separate envelope and addressed to me, Bureau of Exchange, Richmond, Va.

3. No letter must exceed in length one page of ordinary sized letter paper, and its contents be confined strictly to personal or family matters. No letter alluding to the movements or localities of troops will be allowed to pass.

4. Each letter must contain a United States postage stamp, or its equivalent in silver or United States currency. These regulations will be rigidly enforced, and no letter transmitted in which they are not strictly observed.
ROB'T. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

[Official.]
W. H. HAICH, Capt. and A. A. G.
july 20-d6t

TO THE VOTERS OF CHATHAM COUNty. At the solicitation of many soldiers in the army, as well as of many friends at home, I announce myself a candidate for the House of Commons from Chatham County. I have received no solicitations from the Rahabites, the American Heroes, or the oligarchs, or those who stay at home to make money out of the families of the soldiers, and occupy their spare time in abusing better men than themselves as disloyal. I stand fairly and squarely on the platform of Stephens and Brown, of Georgia, and W. W. Holden for Governor, against the world; and I believe that without the election of such men to office we will never have a permanent peace. So far as the soldiers are concerned, I do not wish to appear to boast, but I will say that I have done as much for their families, or more, according to my means, than any Vanceite in the County of Chatham.

Fellow citizens and soldiers, go to the polls on the day of election, and vote for true-Conservatives, if you would have peace and be a free people. Do not be intimidated, but stand up for your rights. JOHN A. McDONALD.
Oakland, July 16, 1864. dte.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

FOR SALE.

900 FEET of large Chain (heavy made from 5-8 inch round iron.)

One 40 horse power Stationary Engine, with four Cylinder Boilers, complete, with large lot of Pipe, &c.

One 12 horse Stationary Engine.

One large new Oil Still or Tank, made of new boiler Plate, wide sheets, never used.

One large Dimpfel Fan, in comple order.

Parties in want of these articles would do well to apply at once.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
Raleigh, July 19, 1864. jul 10-6t
Wilmington Journal copy 2 weeks and send bill to this office.

SEQUESTRATED DEBTS.

THE undersigned will attend at the following times and places, to collect the interest on the Sequestrated Debts in his District, viz:

at Hillsboro,	July	14th,	1864.
"Raleigh	"	20 & 21.	"
"Fayetteville	"	27. 28 & 29.	"

G. H. WILDER, Receiver.
Fayetteville *Observer* copy till July 29. june 27 dtjy 29.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY!!

PHIL. THIEM & Co. have attached to their Machineries at the Saddle-tree Factory,
A STEAM GRIST MILL,
For the accommodation of the public generally, and will grind at one eighth.

Persons wishing GOOD MEAL, will send their corn, and rely upon promptness and dispatch. july 16 d6t.

Johnston County.

WE are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS for the Senate, and H. H. FINCH and JESSE HINNONT for the Commons, to represent Johnston county in the next Legislature. They are in favor of the re-election of Governor Vance, and opposed to Mr. Holden's Convention project. july 18-tde

Chief En. Office 1st Cong. Dist. N. C.,
MURFREESBORO, June 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. II.

I. ALL white males between the ages of 17 and 50 (whether heretofore exempt from conscription or not) and all male free negroes between the ages of 18 and 50, will assemble at the following times and places, viz:

Those in Washington county, at Plymouth, on 15th of July.

Those in Martin county, at Williamston, on 20th of July.

Those in Bertie county, at Windsor, on 23rd of July.

Those in Northampton county, at Jackson, on 28th of July.

Those in Hertford county, at Murfreesboro', on 1st of August.

II. County Enrolling Officers and (in their absence) the Commanding Officers of the Regiments of Militia, are charged with the duty of disseminating this order throughout their respective counties, and they will be held to the strictest accountabillty for the manner in which their duty is executed.

(Signed) HUGH L. COLE,
Capt and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. S. C.

HEADQUARTERS MED. EX. BOARD,
1st Cong. Dist. N. C., June 30, 1864.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Medical Examining Board for the 1st Cong. District of N. C., gives notice that he will be present at the times and places specified in the above order, for the purpose of examining such persons liable to conscription as may present themselves before his Board.

(Signed) HENRY K. COCHRAN,
jul 5-td Asst. Surg. P. A. C. S. & Ch'n Board.
Conservative copy till day.

Quartermaster's Department, C. S. A.,
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
RALEIGH, N. C. JULY 15, 1864.

ATTENTION OF OFFICERS AND SOLdiers retired under the act of Congress to provide an Invalid Corps, approved February 17th, 1864, is called to the following paragraphs, General Order, No. 34, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., March 16th, 1864.

IX. Officers retired under the act of Congress above recited, are entitled to commutation of quarters and fuel only when assigned to duty (as provided in Section 4th of said act) at a Station without troops, when public quarters cannot be furnished in kind. They will receive pay from any Post Quartermaster, upon exhibiting evidence of their retirement from active service, and the certificate of last payment required by paragraph IV, General Order No. 28, and paragraph I, General Orders No. 126, 1864.

X. Soldiers retired from the service as herein provided, will be furnished with descriptive lists when in addition to the usual history given will exhibit the fact that they have been placed on the retired list, and designate the post at which they will be entitled to receive pay and allowances.—They will report to the Commandant of such Post, which will be nearest their place of residence, and deliver to him this descriptive list.

XI. Post Commandors are required to take possession of descriptive lists of all soldiers reporting to them, and from the date therein given at the end of every two months, to prepare muster rolls upon which these soldiers will receive pay from the Post Quartermaster or Assistant Quartermaster. They will append to each roll a certificate that it has been made out in accordance with statements presented in descriptive lists of the soldiers on file in his office.

XII. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department will issue necessary clothing to retired soldiers upon requisitions made by the Commandants of the post at which they are stationed, taking their receipts upon receipt rolls. Form No. 53, regulations, for the Quartermaster's Department.

XIII. Retired soldiers will have their rations commuted at $1.25 per day, to be paid by the Commissary at the post designated, under the order of the Commanding Officer.

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. and Chief Q. M., Dist. N. C.
july 18-3t

HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE OF N. C.,
WELDON, July 13, 1864.

General Order No. 3.

I. THE COMMANDANT OF CONSCRIPTS will use every possible exertion to expedite the organization of the Reserve of N. C., holding his subordinates to the strictest accountability for any want of energy or activity.

II. At the earliest practicable date, after the Senior Reserve are organized into Companies, the District Enrolling Officers will organize them into a Regiment, if there are ten companies; or into a Battalion, if less than ten Companies, by assembling the Company Officers, and holding an election for Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, and Major, for a Regiment; a Lieut. Colonel and Major for a Battalion of six or more Companies; or a Major for a Battalion of less than six Companies.

III. Hereafter, all applications for indulgences of every kind, will be made through the proper channel to these Head Quarters; and pending such application, the applicant will be considered and treated as though it had not been made.

IV. All furloughs, leaves of absence, details or temporary exemptions, heretofore granted to officers and men, belonging to the Reserve of N. C., by officers connected with the Conscript Bureau, are revoked. All men absent, by virtue of such papers, from Companies in the field, will at once join their commands.

V. The Reserve, from being called into service only in cases of emergency, are not liable to be detailed as *Farmers, Mechanics, &c.*

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
july 16 d7t Ass't. Adj't. Gen.

Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, and Ashville News copy seven times, and forward charges to Capt. J. W. Hinsdale, at Weldon.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

Masonry.

Mr. Holden, through the *Progress* of July 19th, enters upon a deliberate defence of the secret criminal organization, and does dishonor to a charitable and ancient order, which for many ages and in many countries has done the good offices of mercy and benevolence; in violation of no law, but in strict subordination to the laws of whatever country it is located within. Mr. Holden, in the *Progress*, says that "Masonry is the same thing in London, New York and Charleston," and "they enter into an obligation to defend each other, and to warn a brother of impending danger." And again: "If there is a clause in the H. O. A.'s that can be construed into treason against the Government, is there not a correlative clause in Masonry that is susceptible of the same interpretation?" Now we invite the attention of Masons to this unmitigated stigma. Never has that body of citizens received so offensive an insult. Here is an organization, bound under oath by the penalty of "being shot through the head." Does Masonry enjoin so vicious a penalty as this, one so clearly illegal? This organization is framed to take protection from an enemy with whom the country is at war; the members stipulating to afford certain assistance to the enemy in recompense. Is there in Masonry any similar understanding? In our opinion the insinuation of the *Progress* is a vile slander, which every loyal Mason will regard as an insult.

We put this question—Does Masonry allow one act of sympathy, relief or assistance from a member in the South towards a Yankee enemy, which the laws of the country prohibit? We say no. This tory organization does; for its members are pledged to help the spies of the enemy—which is treason.

The tory society combines to take protection from the invader, by shewing a sign, which avails the member for protection and discloses his loyal neighbor for sacrifice. If the act be performed, it is treason.

The tory members agree to harbor the deserter, and do it. This is a crime. Can a Mason, under his obligations as a Mason, commit treason, or violate the law, in order to fulfill his Masonic obligation? So far from enjoining such practice, Masonry would punish it.

This idea of assimilating Masonry with toryism, is a borrowed one. The *Progress* obtained it from Joy the Yankee, when their relations were familiar. When this iniquitous society first obtained introduction into North Carolina, there was an effort to assimilate it to Masonry. This SIDE *step of Rahabites* was adopted to furnish the resemblance. And therefore, about the very time when it was first brought to our notice, two copies of the Newbern *Times*, Joy's paper, fell into our hands, each one containing a very singular column in defence of Masonry. *At that time, this H. O. A. business was receiving its introduction into Greene and Lenoir. Very soon after it was transmitted to Wake and Johnston, and placed in the keeping of the man who, without entering it himself, was to be the chief agent for its dissemination. This is the man who gave it to the Rev. W. N. Bragg.*

And it is a borrowed idea, *and from a confidential source*, that the *Progress* gets this insulting comparison of a treasonable, corrupt association, with the honorable and Loyal Order of Masonry. If any one desires, we will show them these papers of Joy's, and compare the dates when H. O. A. villainy first made its appearance.

But there is another feature in this article which deserves attention, and that is, that here is a public paper, which in time of war uses every effort to stifle and prevent the exposure of a criminal league, whose treasonable intentions are confessed by those who are abandoning it. The attempts to expose it are stigmatized. The proper confessions of misguided victims are ridiculed, and with more audacious boldness, the society itself is defended. If there is not criminality in this conduct, then there is no law in the land. And the worst feature in the case is, that those who essay the commission of these injurious acts, seem to feel assured that they will have protectors in the judges of the State. The only tribunal they seem to fear, is a Confederate tribunal.

A Generous Tender.

The Petersburg *Register* contains a most generous offer, by a citizen of Raleigh, to the people of Petersburg who have been driven out from their homes into the woods and elsewhere to seek protection from the shells of the ruthless foe, sent to destroy the homes and lives of the women and children of that heroic city. Col. J. M. Heck is the owner of that fine and commodious property in Warren county, N. C., known as "Jones' Springs," and he has tendered the buildings and a sufficient quantity of fire wood, free of cost, to such of the citizens of Petersburg as choose to avail themselves of this safe and pleasant retreat. Some thirty or forty families can there be comfortably provided for—the occupants having only to furnish their own furniture and cooking utensils.

Col. Heck has been a resident of this city for a year or two, and has won upon the regards of our people as an enterprising, patriotic, humane christian gentleman. Possessed of large means, he has employed them in the establishment of factories for furnishing the Government with Ordnance and other material; while he has dispensed with a liberal hand to supply the wants of the needy.

Major W. W. Peirce.

When we mentioned the rumour that Major Peirce, the Quarter Master at this post, had been employing Mr. McGowan as the agent for transportation to the army, we expected to elicit from Major Peirce a public disclaimer of the act; for we did not believe that an officer of the army, at this time, would furnish a facility to Mr. Holden for the transmission of his circulars and newspapers—the *Standard* and *Progress*. And when Mr. McGowan was selected, it might have been well known that it was putting at Mr. Holden's disposal an omnibus for that purpose. We are as much pained as surprised, to find that we were mistaken in our estimate of Major Peirce, and that he has given a basis to those who have distrusted him. We still believe, or hope it was an act of inconsideration: for Major Peirce well knows, that from Gen. Lee down, every officer in the army would regret to see the soldiers flooded with the Progress and Standard. There is no use to disguise this. These papers are regarded by the leaders who conduct our cause, as unfit for the soldiers to read, and the soldiers so regard them.

One other matter: Major Peirce also knew, that Mr. McGowan had been removed from the Post Office Department, and for good reason. We repeat, *for good reason* If Mr. McGowan wishes the reasons exposed, we will do it for him.

As to the attempt of the *Progress* (whether the article were written by Mr. Holden or the Editor) to make sympathy for Mr. McGowan, by the allegation that anybody desires to hurt him by depriving him of the means of making a living; it is the game of a demagogue, who cares nothing for Mr. McGowan, except to use him as a tool. For many years he has been in the public employ, and we always thought to his injury, for he was a good mechanic and could have earned a better living by his trade; but this was not our business; and we don't care how well employed he may be, provided he is not in a position to do damage And we are perfectly assured the two worthies who undertake his defence, don't care a fig for him, except to use him.

S. F. Phillips, Esq.

We are taken to task by our neighbor of the *Conservative*, about our mention, a few days since, of Mr. Phillips. We are glad to hear Mr. Phillips is for Governor Vance, and has so announced himself since he has appeared in Orange. We are glad to recognize the wholesome influence of the Orange atmosphere. Nevertheless, we are entitled to our opinion as between Vance men. Major Latta is as good a Vance man as Mr. Audifor Phillips; and the very reason we prefer him, is that which the *Conservative* has urged in behalf of Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips has been in three civil offices since the war began. He has filled them well—and it is time to try and see how well he would fill a military office. Major Latta has filled three military offices since the war began, and has stood between Mr. Phillips and the enemy, while Mr. Phillips was basking in the shade. We think that if Mr. Phillips could go out and try a military office, he would do the same for Major Latta which the Major has done for him; and he ought to have a chance. What do the people of Orange say? Besides, we have but little partiality for a man who fills office three years in Raleigh, in these times, and carries off with him the praises of Messrs. Holden and Pennington. We hope the people of Orange, among whom we were born, will show their appreciation of merit—true merit—military merit—and vote for Major Latta—who, like a faithful and loyal officer, has done his duty; and that they will (now that Mr. Phillips is without office) give an opportunity to a stout, robust citizen, of serving in the cause, for the preservation of his own property and independence.

The *Standard* is very much exercised about the color of the paper on which it alleges Vance tickets are printed. First, some sneaking spy stole "a slip of Vance tickets, printed on *yellow paper*"; and ran to show them to Mr. Holden; and then another of his sneaking "detectives" has shown him some Vance tickets printed on *buff paper*. Now will Mr. Holden tell the public *who* these "detective agents" of his are, that have furnished him with these tickets? If they got them *honestly*, they nor he can have any objection to their names being made public.—But if their names be not given, the public will take it for granted that they got hold of them in a way that they are ashamed to be known in the transaction.

But the whole thing is one of Mr. Holden's "honest arts" to deceive the people. He has heard that some Vance tickets were printed on *yellow* paper, and he has printed some of his own and perhaps some Vance tickets on buff paper, so as to shield his *timid* friends, who are ashamed to vote for him unless they can do so under a deception. Look out for Holden tickets printed on buff paper.

We regret to learn that Major Young, Inspector General upon the staff of Maj. Gen. Hoke, was killed on the 8th inst., by the explosion of a mortar shell in the works around Petersburg; and that Capt John Justice, Aid de camp, was very seriously if not mortally wounded. Both of these were gallant and useful officers, and their loss is a serious blow to the service.

Major Young, we believe, was from Cabarrus, and Capt. Justice from Lincoln county.

The Council of State met on Tuesday at the call of the Governor, for the purpose of appointing an Auditor of Public Accounts, *vice*, S. F. Phillips, Esq., resigned. We learn that R. H. Battle, Esq., Private Secretary to the Governor, received the appointment.

Gov. Brown and his Militia.

The evil effects of Governor Brown's factious course towards the Confederate Government, are now painfully coming home to him. He has heretofore, like the majority of the Legislature in North Carolina, put every difficulty possible in the way of the conscript laws, by keeping at home an army of militia and civil officers. But now that Atlanta is in danger, in consequence of a want of men to confront the yankee hordes pressing upon it, he has gone to work as vigorously upon his pet exempts, as he has heretofore done upon the Confederate Government. Governor Brown is enthusiastic in his defence of Georgia; and his efforts to bring forward the skulkers, or those he considers so, are marked by his characteristic, but often ill-directed energy. Some of these whom he has so sedulously protected from the Confederate conscript officer, now refuse to obey *his* call upon them—whereupon Governor Brown waxes wroth, and orders *his* conscript officers to seize all such and force them to come up to the scratch. He does not stop now to consult whether it is *constitutional* or not—they are *needed*, and must come—"peaceably if they will—forcibly if they must." How circumstances do alter cases. Governor Brown may derive some consolation, however, that he has his exempts at hand where he can make use of them as valuable auxiliaries to the Confederate army in protecting the State of Georgia from the yankee invader.

We trust the state of things in North Carolina may not become such as to cause the Legislature of this State to feel as Governor Brown now feels, that in keeping *their* pets out of the army, they have exposed the State to be overrun by the enemy, for the want of these fifteen or twenty thousand exempts to resist them.

N. B.—Where are the militia and home guard officers, the justices of the peace, constables, &c., of Yadkin county, who were to be so efficient in case of invasion, or home disturbances—where are they, that they *cannot* be rallied to the defence of their own homes and the laws of the State, when threatened and resisted by a band of tories and traitors?

We regret to learn from the Winston *Sentinel* of the 14th instant, that Hon. A. H. Shepperd died at his residence in Forsyth county, on Monday, the 11th instant.

Mr. Shepperd had, in former years, represented his district in Congress for several terms. He was a devoted Southerner, ardent and patriotic in all his feelings, and completely identified with the South in her present struggle for independence.

Mr. Shepperd's health had been feeble for many years past, and he must have reached something like the three score years and ten assigned by scripture as the limit of human life; still the immediate attack which caused his death commenced only three days before, while making arrangements to go to Salem to hear Gov. Vance speak.

Gen. Bragg at Atlanta.

"Harvey" of the *Appeal* writes the following piece of intelligence to that journal:

ATLANTA, July 14, 1864.

The most interesting, and perhaps, significant event of yesterday, was the arrival of General Braxton Bragg. Riding into the city yesterday, I saw the General and two or three other gentlemen—perhaps of his own personal staff—in a carriage going out to General Johnston's headquarters. The old iron hero, the Wellington of the South, looks more the man and the soldier than I ever saw him before. His health must be better than when he left this army for his important position at Richmond, and consequently, his ability greater to discharge the grave responsibility resting upon him. Having served with him in an humble capacity in his long, toilsome campaigns in Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee, and never having found occasion to drift into the tumultuous torrent of malignant prejudice which an ill-advised populace hurled against him and General A. S. Johnston, with misguided zeal, I involuntarily raised my hat as his carriage hurried by.

The army has learned to admire, love and confide in another, but the name and the face of General Bragg makes many a strong heart beat with enthusiasm within the breasts of the bronzed warriors of the Army of Tennessee.

Gen. Bragg's presence at this juncture, in this part of the military vineyard, indicates that all goes well around Richmond and Petersburg, and that his zeal and attention are not confined to any special locality, but extends equally to every part of the Confederacy.

The Secret League.

There can be no longer a doubt of the doubly-damned treason of the secret league of "Heroes;" and its practical results, as well as its teachings, are demonstrating it. A celebrated deserter in Rockingham county had eluded arrest for many months, and, as we are informed, a soldier was sent from the army to entrap him, by pretending to be a deserter himself. He approached the deserter's brother in his assumed character, and desired to get with him and join his clan. Communication by this means was opened with the deserter, who informed the soldier that before he was received as a brother, he must take an oath. This oath, when presented, proved to be the oath of the "Heroes of America!"

In the name of patriotism, is this thing to be tolerated? Will any man of sense enough to know treason from loyalty, stay in its infamous fold one moment longer, unless he has a traitor's heart and deserves a traitor's doom?—Will Holden and Pennington, for the sake of the votes of its members, continue to apologize for it, when they know it to be treasonable, and yet pretend to be loyal themselves? Does Mr. Holden believe that one Bragg, for whom he tried to procure a chaplaincy, that he might preach the Gospel to our soldiers, told the truth? Is he also a perjured liar, as he informs us Rev. Mr. Churchill and others are?—*Conservative.*

Go to the Polls!

Let every man, who is a friend to his country, and desires that the war shall have a speedy ending, upon the basis of an honorable peace with Independence, go to the polls and vote for Z. B. VANCE.

We adopt the following article on the North Carolina election from the Richmond *Examiner*. It cannot be pretended by Mr. Holden, that the *Examiner* is a "stallfederate" paper, or a subsidized press. Its known opposition to the administration, deprives Mr. Holden of thus carping at its opinion.

The article from the *Examiner* shows that the intelligent minds of the country, every where, regard Mr. Holden's plan of peace, as the surest cause of war. Will the people of this State be so blind as to disregard the universal sentiment of the wise and good, and follow Mr. Holden?

North Carolina is to elect a Governor in August. There are two candidates and two parties. With all which Virginians and other Confederates outside of North Carolina should have nothing whatever to do, but that the two parties happen to be divided upon a question extremely interesting to Confederates at large, namely: Whether North Carolina is to continue allied with us in the War to vindicate our independence, or is to abandon that alliance, and utterly destroy herself in a vain effort to make a separate peace. One of the candidates for Governor opposes a Convention of the State even for the purpose of considering or proposing terms for a separate peace; the other favours such Convention; and, if elected, is understood to be ready to convene it immediately. Thus the August election becomes a concern to us all.

We learn from articles in newspapers of the State that there are large numbers of citizens of North Carolina who suppose that they may somehow bring about Peace, or at least hasten or facilitate Peace, by voting for a person who says he is a Peace-man. Journals, said to be organs of this individual, declare in general terms, most emphatically (as if they were saying something important), that their candidate "is for peace;" and then, appealing to the voters, put the matter to them thus—Are you tired of this bloody war? tired of war-taxes and conscription, desirous to settle down to your peaceful industry again?—then support the man who is for peace. These appeals are probably not addressed to, nor intended for, the more educated and intelligent portion of the inhabitants of North Carolina; but one is led to believe that there must be more than an averag proportion of simple and credulous people in that State, to make such arguments, such newspapers, and such a candidate, even possible. Also, it is with regret every good Confederate will hear that there are in the country districts very large bands of deserters from the army—all understood to be Peace-men. In a Raleigh paper of the 13th (the *Progress*) we read, copied from the Iredell *Express*, "that the deserters are carrying on at a "high rate in that county" (Yadkin); and further that "a band of these tories and traitors to the South" took the town of Yadkin and released all the prisoners in the gaol, who doubtless immediately joined them, and became all peace-men together.

Nobody supposes that these tories and deserters compose the whole of the "peace party," although they swell it exceedingly. No party in any State could subsist altogether upon that sort of basis; and there must be, and are numbers of honest citizens who are actually deluded by the loud and constant outcries of those who call themselves "Conservatives," and who think North Carolina, in this election can really say, Let there be peace, and there is peace.

The answer of the other or sound Confederate party to this wretched delusion is so obvious, and lies so conspicuously on the surface, that the plainest citizens may see it—always excepting the deserters. It is so clear that he who runs may read, but not he who runs *away*. And it is this: If North Carolina makes a peace, it is with the Federal authorities she must make it; and the Federal authorities have refused, and do still refuse, even to listen to any terms except unconditional submission; revocation of the ordinance of secession by which North Carolina took herself out of the Union; abandonment of her allies and kindred in the very stress and agony of the war to make good that secession; emancipation of all her negroes; contrite return to "the Union of our fathers;" and lastly and chiefly, contribution of her full quota of drafted men to the armies of said Union, to be employed in the slaughter of all other Southern people, and the complete enslavement of North Carolina, as well as all other States, Northern and Southern. These are the terms.

Now if North Carolina cease to be a part of the Confederacy and becomes a part of the Federal Union, which is at war with us, she thereby, on the instant, declares war against the Confederacy. That a State did, in the middle of a war, abandon her allies, deny her act, eat her words, and join her enemies against her friends, might be a brilliant historic record in the future; but it would not be *peace:* it would be only the beginning of war. It is not to be supposed that Virginia and South Carolina would submit to be cut asunder by the intervening country, if that country should declare its If an enemy instead of a friend. *They*, of course, would treat it as an enemy; would make inceremonious use of its railroads and short work with its towns. We do not see that the Old North State would gain much by reconciling herself to Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and declaring war against South Carolina and Virginia.

It is useless, and it is intended to deceive, when "peace-men" says vaguely, as we observe they do says and imprudently repeat—"Better let each State set up temporarily for "itself than continue the war." Certainly North Carolina can and may secede at any moment from the Confederacy: this is not a matter susceptible of argument: by constitutional right she may first secede, and then either join our enemies or "set up for herself," precisely as to her shall seem good, if the deserting interest, the deserting principle and the deserting vote be indeed so strong and prevailing: but at least let her understand the consequences. In the first place, if she set up for herself and pretended to "neutrality," and if the Federal Government admitted that pretention, then she would be bound to all the duties of neutrals between the two beligerents: she would be bound to refuse passage to the Federal troops through her territory, and to require their evacuation of all the places which they hold within the State; because to permit the Federals to use North Carolina as a depot of troops and arms, or a base of operations, would be an act of war against us; and she would be also bound to refuse passage to Confederate troops and stores, because that would be an act of war against the Federals. But neither of the belligerents would submit to be thus ordered off: therefore North Carolina would be obliged at once to go to war with them *both*, to enforce her neutrality and independence. She would have gained by her secession the honor of being, for a time, the principal battle ground of the war.

One is almost ashamed to argue so simple a matter. We only do so in order to shew that this specious pretence of a Confederate State "setting up for itself," "negotiating for a separate peace," and the like, simply means, peace with our enemies and war upon us. That "Conservative" party invites the citizens of North Carolina to repudiate the independence which they solemly voted themselves, the government they created to maintain it, the alliances they formed to secure it, the debt they incurred to pay for it—and to creep back, like whipped dogs, into the "Union" they left, take on them the yoke of the government that has ravaged their friends and cities, and the debt incurred to pay the cost of extirpating them and their children. It invites the North Carolina soldiers in Lee's army to go across the lines, to throw themselves into the arms of their present enemies, to turn round and fight their present comrades, and to uplift and wave on high that flag under which their own houses have been burned and their own sisters ravished.

This, we say, is the exact and entire meaning and suppose of a "peace party" in the Confederate States; whether boldly avowed; or traitorously whispered in secret, this is intended to be the effect of it. It means either this or nothing. And we are not going to believe that our neighbors and allies of North Carolina are altogether prepared for such a course of procedure. Whatever manhood, whatever good faith, whatever State pride or individual pride may exist amongst them, all will revolt against such unutterable infamy as this. And so we hope to see it proved on the day of election. Let the "Conservative" candidate be voted for by the deserters alone; and, indeed, the election would be a very good opportunity for the provost guards to seize those fellows at the polls.

The News

FROM MARYLAND.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Monday says—We learn that a Washington paper of the 15th was received in that city on the day previous, which states that the announcement of the retreat of the Confederates from Washington was premature; that Gen. Early had returned to his late position at Silver Spring, heavily reinforced, and that Breckinridge has crossed into Virginia, to guard the immense supplies gathered by our cavalry in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The *Enquirer* also says, editorially:

We tell no secret that should any longer be concealed, when we say that Mr Davis is now as intent upon the capture of Washington as he is upon the defence of Richmond; and that he feels confident of effecting both. Grant may continue to hold on at Petersburg, and trust to Sedgwick and the hundred days' men to defend Washington: if he does he will lose not only the capture of Richmond, but the capital of his own country will be seized by the conquering Confederates.

The *Enquirer* contains the following interesting editorial on the situation of affairs at Washington:

The news from Maryland, as found in the *Chronicle* of the 14th, gave much disappointment to the sanguine portion of the community. Whether the capture of Washington was the object of the expedition or not, its fall was most anxiously expected by the community until last Saturday, when the telegram from Petersburg brought to the knowledge of the public the fact that, according to the *Chronicle* of the 14th, the rebels had withdrawn from the front of Washington. While disappointed in not hearing of the capture, it was nevertheless very gratifying to know how badly scared the enemy were, and for the world to see how easily the capital of Yankeeland can be frightened out of its wits.

It is said that a lucky accident alone saved Washington. Canby's corps, from New Orleans, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday night, the very day on which the battle of Monocacy was fought, and which revealed to the enemy the magnitude of the danger that threatened Washington. Ordered by telegraph to that city, it arrived there on Monday in time to prevent the capture of the city, and to hold its defences until the arrival of additional corps from Petersburg had rendered the storming of the works useless. The accidental arrival of Canby saved the city. Had he passed up to Grant or been delayed in his arrival one day longer, Washington would have been captured. However great the disappointment may be, yet much has already been, and much more will be accomplished by those army corps now, as we believe, still north of the Potomac. Pennsylvania lies before those corps, and invites foraging on the largest scale. A raid by forty-odd thousand men sweeping through that State, destroying railroads, seizing horses and cattle, and carrying retaliation to the very hearthstones of the people of Pennsylvania, would cultivate into a most fruitful harvest the already sown seeds of peace. We know nothing of the orders under which that army is acting, and the secresy observed among our people, which has denied to all the least knowledge of the expedition, cannot be too highly conceded; but it would be particularly gratifying to our injured and plundered people to know that the enemy's system of warfare had been carried to their doors, and that they were being made to feel some of the injuries they have inflicted upon our country. This will not be the case, unless Pennsylvania is made to feel the system of warfare instituted and carried out by the armies of the United States. They are entirely indifferent to the losses inflicted on Maryland, for they regard her as of us, if not with us. The "Act of Vandalism" which burned the residence of Montgomery Blair did not inflict any greater injury than that of Sheridan's men, when they burned the magnificent residence of Mr. Boulware, or the humble cottages of many hundred of our poorer people. The magnanimity that spared the residence of P. P. Blair was entirely thrown away upon a creature as deeply dyed with the blood of this war as any other of his fellow scoundrels. All the "hospitality" ever enjoyed from its owner has long since been wiped out in the red blood of the brave. We cannot appreciate *such* magnanimity to *such* a wretch.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The *Register* of Monday says but few shell were thrown into the city on Saturday during the day, but a pretty severe shelling was kept up for some time at night, without inflicting any injury. On Sunday not a dozen shell were sent into the city.

Mention is made also in the *Register* and *Express* of the 18th, of the report of the death of General Grant; but it had not at that time been confirmed.

A Confederate battery sunk two large yankee transports in James river on Saturday.

NEWS FROM SHERMAN'S REAR.

A gentleman who left Cartersville, Georgia, on Sunday last, reports that the federals were shipping off the sick and wounded and hospitals from that point towards Chattanooga, and all who had affiliated with the yankees were selling off their personal effects. This, in connection with the burning of factories and mills, indicates a movement either forward or rearward of Sherman's army. The gentleman also states that, had Johnston remained three days longer at Kennesaw mountain, Sherman would have retreated. The federals admit that they have lost five to our one.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 18th.—The army and public were surprised this morning by the announcement of a change of commanders. Gen. Johnston has been relieved, and Gen. Hood has taken command. The following is Gen. Johnston's address to the troops:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, July 17th, 1864.

In obedience to the orders of the War Department, I turn over to Gen. Hood the command of the Army of the Department of Tennessee.

I cannot leave this noble army without expressing my admiration of the high military qualities it has displayed so conspicuously in every soldierly virtue, endurance of toil, obedience to orders and brilliant course.

The enemy has never attacked but to be severely repulsed and punished. You, soldiers, have never argued but from your courage, and never counted your fears. No longer your commander, I will still watch your career, and will rejoice in your victories. To one and all, I offer assurances of my friendship. I bid you an affectionate farewell.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON.

Gen. Hood on assuming command, issued the following address:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY TENNESSEE, July 18, 1864.

SOLDIERS:—In obedience to orders from the War Department, I assume command of this Army and department. I feel the weight of the responsibility so suddenly and unexpectedly devolved on me by this position, and shall bend all my energies and employ all my skill to meet its requirements. I look with confidence to your patriotism to stand by me, and rely upon your known prowess to wrest your country from the grasp of the invader, entitling yourselves to the proud distinction of being called the deliverers of an oppressed people.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD, Gen.

Telegraphic communication with Montgomery, Ala., was suspended last night, near Notass, Ga. It is supposed to be a portion of the party of the enemy reported at Talladega, Ala., on Saturday. No train arrived to-day from West Point.

The main force of Sherman's army crossed the Chattahoochee between Isham's ford and Roswell, and are slowly pushing forward. Heavy cavalry skirmishing took place this morning at Brick Head, six miles from this place (Atlanta.)

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, July 20th.—Reynold's brigade attacked the enemy's line of skirmishers last evening at Peach Tree creek, and took possession of their breastworks; he then charged the reserved pickets, supported by Dalworth's corps and captured one hundred and fifty prisoners. The 88th regiment Illinois volunteers lost in killed and wounded alone one hundred, while that of the 5th Ohio was severe.

GRIFFIN, GA., July 19.—Four miles below Jonesboro', the engine Sunshine was blown up, the engineer, Jas. Hoskey, Dr. Dennis, Dr. Harris and a negro wood passer, were killed; also—Tanner, of the 35th Tennessee, of the train guard. The engine and five cars were a total wreck. The track will be cleared before morning.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, July 20th.—No change in the situation and no indications of immediate hostilities on the part of Grant. Weather warm and sultry. A heavy rain fell yesterday, refreshing everything.

The report of Grant's death is contradicted by deserters who entered our lines yesterday.

The usual skirmishing and cannonading.

From the North.

RICHMOND, July 20th.—The N. Y. *Herald* of the 18th has been received. War news unimportant; regular communication between Baltimore and Washington has been restored. Banks made a speech at New Orleans in which he declared that the settlement of our difficulties must proceed from the moral power of this country which is more efficacious than the military power.

Gold in New York 157.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 20.—An official dispatch, received at the War Department, states that a large force of the enemy crossed the Shenandoah at Snicker's on the 18th. At 3 p. m., they were attacked and driven across the river in confusion Our loss stated between 200 and 300; that of the enemy much greater.

The Threats of Deserters and Tories.

We understand that there were some three hundred deserters and tories assembled near Yadkinville, Yadkin county, on Friday last—that they were going in the direction of Wilkes county, with a view, it is thought, of co-operating with the notorious tory chief, Colonel Kirk. These brigands declare they intend to take possession of the polls in the Western counties—that they intend themselves to vote for Holden, and that no man shall be allowed to vote unless he votes the Holden ticket. This information coincides with what we have heard from various sources in the West. That this determination does exist, on the part of the tories and deserters, and that they are combining and organizing with that view, we have not a particle of doubt. And the reason is very obvious. These lawless and desperate men have forfeited their lives, and they know that if the South is successful in our struggle for independence, they have nothing to hope from the new government—they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by our success.—They have an idea that Holden is their friend—that, if elected, he will protect and defend them—that they can leave the woods and return to their homes—that a Confederate soldier will not dare molest them while Mr. Holden is Governor—and that the election of Mr. Holden would accomplish much (in which opinion we fully concur) towards the downfall and ruin of the Confederacy. No incentive to human action was ever stronger, than that which actuates these men to the course they are determined to pursue. The act contemplated is one of those feats of desperation that seemingly opens the only avenue of escape, and these desperadoes, if allowed to perfect their plans, will act their part with boldness and determination. We trust the authorities will see to it that the loyal men in the Western counties have the privilege of exercising the right of suffrage, these brigands to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Conservative.*